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Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, October 6.

HIS Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to raise the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to the rank of Field Marshal, in recompence for the signal services he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yesterday evening another courier arrived here from the Prince de Cobourg, with the important news, that he had again attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; and that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the Grand Vizir's treasure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immense. The courier brought a superb tent, and a number of costly sabres and Turkish knives with him, which his Majesty ordered to be deposited in the Arsenal. Baron Kiesemayer, who came as courier upon this occasion, also brought a pair of Turkish colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

October 7. The Baron de Laudohn, nephew of our Field Marshal, arrived here yesterday with dispatches from his Excellency Prince Potemkin, in which he compliments the Emperor on the late victory gained by the Prince de Cobourg, and informs his Imperial Majesty, that the Prince of Anhalt Bernbourg, who commanded the van of the Russian army, under Prince Potemkin, had attacked a Seraskier of three tails, at the head of a body of between 7 and 8000 Spahis, in their march to succour the garrison of Bender, over whom he had obtained a complete victory, near Kauschan, on the Neister.

Eight hundred of the enemy were killed on the spot, and 180 taken prisoners; among whom is the Ottoman General. The artillery also fell into the hands of the Russians.

PARIS, October 10.

THE present situation of the King of France is, at this time, a very extraordinary example of that reverse of fortune, which monarchs themselves cannot always escape.

Within these few months, a word, or a nod from him, would have consigned any man in his kingdom to the dungeons of the Bastile,—and he is now a prisoner in one of his own palaces,—deserted by his army—denied the counsels of his friends—and at the mercy of a mob—on whose capricious will depend his crown and his life.

But this ungovernable licentiousness of the lower classes cannot terminate in any kind of public advantage. The citizens of Paris are now become the sovereigns of their sovereign, the leaders of their leader, and the counsellors of their council. Their King is at their disposal; if the Marquis de la Fayette hesitates to obey their command, a gibbet is instantly erected, and the National Assembly act under the continual dread of their Parisian masters.

This a state of confusion, out of which order can never proceed by the ordinary application and concurrence of human events. Indeed, such is the present chaos of the French government, that, to employ a bold figure, seems to require the interposition of that power who commanded that original chaos of nature into form, to restore it to the happiness of social regulation.

A deputation of the National Assembly, has been appointed to reside near the Thuilleries at Paris, in order to be about the King, and who are to correspond with the assembly at Versailles as to what passes.

The Municipal body at Versailles has petitioned the National Assembly, not to remove from thence, and that they will take some measures to bring back the court thither, since it has been for ages past the cradle of their Sovereigns.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Oct. 8.

On account of the indisposition of the President, M Chapelier presided.

Some members appeared very uneasy at the menacing threats which had been held against several of their body, when the Abbe Gregoire observed, that such threats were only made by people whose ignorance ought rather to be pitied and their clamours despised.

The order of the day being moved, the following articles passed almost without a debate:

"The legislative body shall present its decrees to the king, either separately as they are decreed, or altogether at the end of the sessions."

The royal consent shall be expressed to each decree, with this formula, signed by the king's own hand writing: "The king consents, and will order to be executed. The suspensive refusal shall be expressed in this manner: The King will examine." The following article gave rise to a very animated discussion:

"After having consented to the decree, the King shall order the Great Seal to be put on it, and it shall be addressed to all the tribunals, administrative bodies, and municipalities, for it to be transcribed in their registers, and to be read, published and executed, without deliberation, difficulty, or delay."

Many members here took occasion to demand a formula to all edicts, which should point out the legislative right of the nation.

M. Dupont wished the laws should be presented to the people, under the title of National Decrees.

M. Froteau proposed this formula; Louis by the Grace of God, and the law of the Constitution, King of France. It is necessary, says he, that the legal character belonging to the nation should be expressed in the law. The name of the National Assembly, as well as the King's must be seen in it. He wished there should be a National Seal.

M. Petion de Villeneuve, with more haste than judgment, attacked the expression of Louis, by the Grace of God, with great bitterness. He said it was perfectly ridiculous, since the King only held his power by the grace of the people. On a general murmur being heard at this sort of language, M Petion observed, that he wondered the Assembly should be shocked at such simple ideas, and requested to know whether Kings were instituted by the Gods or the people.

The Count de Mirabeau defended the expression of by the Grace of God, and pointed out the impossibility a misinterpretation, as the legislative right of the nation had been determined. The words, by the Grace of God, were only the proper homage due to the divinity. If Kings held their power from God, the people likewise hold their liberty from the same power.

After some further debate, the article of the form to precede all decrees, was passed in the following words:

"Louis, by the Grace of God, King of Frechmen, to all present and to come: Greeting, the National Assembly has decreed, and we will and order what follows."

The two following articles of the Constitution were voted without any debate.

"7. The legislative body shall present their decrees to the King to be sanctioned, in order, as they shall be presented, or all together at the end of each session.

"8. The Royal assent to each decree shall be expressed by this formula, signed by the King. Le Roi consent, et fera executer. The King's suspensive negative by this formula, Le Roi examinera."

A third, directing that after assenting to a decree, the King should order it to be sealed with the Great Seals, and transmitted to the courts of justice, assemblies of administration, and municipalities, to be registered, published, and executed, occasioned much debate.

It was observed, that in settling the form of promulgating laws, such despotic phrases, as Nous voulons et nous plait; de notre certaine science, pleine puissance et autorite royale, should be abolished, and a form introduced expressive of the right and authority of the people, exercised by their representatives,

Accordingly M. Freteau proposed the preamble to be "Louis par la grace de Dieu, et par la loi du Royaume, Roi de France, &c." "Louis by the grace of God, and the law of the Realm, King of France, &c."

After an amendment by M. de Mirabeau, passed in the affirmative.

"Louis by the grace of God, and the Constitutional law of the state, King of the French, to all men, present and to come, greeting;

"The National Assembly has decreed, we will; and ordain as follows." And after this preamble, the decree to follow:

The words the King of the French, instead of the King of France, were adopted, being the literal translation of the old words Rex Francorum, which expressed the idea of King of Freemen.

October 10. The following letter was received from the King.

GENTLEMEN,

The instances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from the good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence which I have, that you will not separate from me, I invite you to chuse Commissioners to select the most proper place for the National Assembly to sit in. I shall give the necessary orders to prepare it. I shall facilitate and expedite the measures which mutual confidence may require.

LOUIS.

This letter occasioned some debate, and some members argued against their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they should remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the King

Several of the representatives imagining that the National Assembly is on the eve of being deprived of its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifest opinions contrary to those of the multitude, have demanded passports.

Several members complained of the insults offered to themselves and other representatives by the populace; among other things it was observed, that they wanted to assassinate M. Tirieu, one of the deputies who accompanied the King to Paris. One gentleman asserted, that his own house would have been plundered, had it not been for the National militia—The subject was adjourned.

M. de Mirabeau complained to the Assembly of some expressions used by M. de St. Priest, Minister for Paris, on Monday last, which he said might have been attended with fatal consequences.

M. Mirabeau asserted, that when 4 or 5000 women arrived at Versailles from Paris on purpose for bread, they addressed themselves to M. de St. Priest; who replied in the following words: "Ladies, when you had but one King you never wanted bread—at present you have 1200—go and ask them for some"

This affair which excited the most lively sensations in the Assembly, was ordered immediately to be reported to the Committee of Inquiry

OCTOBER 12.

Debate on the Title to be given the French King.

On the 12th inst. the deputies from the kingdom of Navarre, who have not yet taken their seats in the Assembly, presented a memorial, in which they establish the rights of the people of Navarre, hitherto never brought into question, to form a state separate from France. In this memorial, however, they wish to unite themselves entirely to France.

A deputy of Corsica required in the name of his country, that if the addition of Navarre was admissable, the title of King of Corsica should likewise be inserted in the formula.

A long discussion here ensued:—The majority of the assembly thought that the august title of King of Frenchmen, was the most proper for the unity of the monarchy, and comprised all the members of the nation established in Navarre, Corsica, St. Domingo, Martinique and Pondicherry: In a word, all the parts of the vast French Empire.

It was at length decreed, unanimously, and with great approbation, that, in the acts of the legislation of the kingdom, promulgated by the King, no other title should be annexed, than King of Frenchmen.

In the course of the debate it was noticed, that this resolution would make no alteration in the ordinary title of King of France and Navarre, employed by the Prince in diplomatic acts and treaties with foreign powers.

On the opening of this day's meeting, the count de Mirabeau proposed, that the following two articles should be deliberated:

"That all the benefices of the clergy belong wholly to the nation, on the condition of appropriating a part of the revenues of the state, to the maintenance of the propagation, and the just and honourable support of the ministers of the gospel."

"That the new re-partition of the funds reserved for the support of the members of the clergy shall be such, that no rector can have less than 1200 livres nett revenue besides his house."

These articles were postponed to the next day.

The Count de Mirabeau asked, whether the President had received officially the answer of the Count de St. Priest, and that he wished a day was fixed to take the charge into consideration.

October 14. To-morrow will be the last day of the National Assembly's sitting at Versailles; they are then to adjourn till Monday, when they will meet in the great hall of the Archbishop's palace in Paris, and continue their meetings there until the new hall in the palace of the Thuilleries is got ready.

The assembly will not in future have occasion for so large a space, as near 300 members are already decamped, and many more only waiting an opportunity to do the same.

We have reason to believe that the majority of the members of the assembly were extremely averse to go

to Paris, fearing their lives to be in danger. But the repeated invitations of the Parisians, who would not be easy without them, at length determined their removal, though not before the assembly had received a formal deputation from the commons of Paris, who engaged to answer for the personal security of every member.

The capital is again tolerable quiet, and things go on as usual; the mob seems perfectly contented with the imprisonment of the Royal Family, whose escape was so much the object of their apprehensions. Their Majesties had another levee of the foreign ministers on Wednesday last, but the King spoke but little, and looked disponding and melancholy. The Court was but thinly attended, and had much the appearance of a dumb shew.

BRUSSELS, September 25,

GENERAL ALTON having, by the Emperor's order, presented a golden medal to two of the dragoons who restrained the citizens of Tirlemont on the day of the riot there, they were both found the day after with their throats cut. The commander in chief having ordered Major Vogles to make enquiries concerning it, and the Major having imprudently mentioned that order, his body was some days after found in the barracks cut in a thousand pieces. Strict search is making after the assassins.

VIENNA, September 16.

IT is the confident report here, that his Imperial Majesty has resolved to go to Buda, to be nearer the operations of his armies. The preparations for the siege of Belgrade are very great; no less than 10 000 workmen passed through Peterwarodin on the 6th and two following days. The transports carrying ammunition consisted of 75 boats, eight of which were loaded with 5000 quintals of powder; the others carried 7000 cannon, 140 mortars, and 72,000 bombs of 100 pounds weight each.

His Majesty has ordered prayers throughout his dominions to be put up for the success of the Christain arms. All these circumstances render the siege of Belgrade no longer doubtful.

LONDON, October 16.

IT is not yet decided in France, whether the King shall have the usual title of King of Navarre. This is left for future discussion.

Whether it was the King's personal desire to escape from Versailles prior to the late disturbances, is a matter not so easy to be ascertained, though it is natural to suppose it was! but this is certain, that he was strongly solicited to it from several leading quarters. And he had resolution to do it; every thing was ready for his escape to Metz; the horses were already harnessed in the royal stable, as well as relays of them sent forward—though in making the attempt, the King must have run considerable risk. The journey from Paris is long, and every town, nay, village, through which he would have passed, are in arms, and would probably have done their utmost to stop his retreat, had he been discovered. The King's situation in this case, would have been more ignominious and irksome even than it is at present

The parties, however, who advised the King's escape, had very opposite interests in view. The aristocratic party, enraged to find all their schemes unsuccessful, employed every endeavour to frighten the court into a measure which should seperate the King from the National Assembly, and produce an open rupture in the kingdom.

Another party, in the interest of the Duke of Orleans, seemed to hasten the King's departure in order that the throne might be declared vacant, and the Duke of Orleans proclaimed Lieutenant General of the kingdom. Perhaps a more iniquitous plot was ever contrived.

Whe the Marquis de la Fayette was introduced to the King at Versailles, he addressed him in these words: Sire," says he "I am come to offer you my head. I thought it best to come and shed my blood here in your service, than let it flow on the place of execution in Paris." He then told the King the object of his mission, and hoped his majesty would not oppose it. The King made but little hesitation.

Latest accounts of the Disturbances at Versailles.

THE King's government may now be supposed to be at an end. In fact, he is the prisoner, not of the nation, but of the people of Paris; and perhaps foreign Princes might, without any violation of the laws of nations, or the rights of Sovereigns, refuse to recognize any longer his Ambassadors, as the representatives of a Sovereign and Independent Prince; for no two characters belong less to any man, than sovereignty and independence do to Louis XVI. at this moment. Nay, this unfortunate Prince, whose fault lies not in his heart, holds not merely his crown, but his very life, at the will of a multitude whose importance depends upon commotions, and who, under a settled government, however free, must sink into the situation of hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

The situation of the King is truly deplorable, when he was at Versailles he did not think his life secure, though he was surrounded by the corps of life guards, the 100 Swiss, and the regiment of dragoons called Les trois Eveches, from the three bishoprics of Toul, Metz and Verdun, in Lorraine, where it was raised.

It was resolved, therefore, by the Council, in consequence of his Majesty's wish, that another regiment should be ordered to Versailles, to do duty about the King.

In the selection of the regiment which was to be added to the King's guard, the Ministers considered principally which was eminently distinguished for an attachment to his Majesty's person.

The regiment du Roi, or the King's own regiment, would therefore have been singled out on this very account; but it consisted of four battalions, and it was feared that the approach of so very numerous a corps would have given umbrage to the people.

The well known attachment of the Marquis de Lusignan, sprung himself from King's, to the person of Louis XVI and the attachment of his regiment to their Colonel, determined the King to order the regiment de Flandre, commanded by that nobleman to march to Versailles.

The military etiquette, of France has established a custom through the service, that when a regiment marches into a town where there are troops in garrison it is always entertained at the expence of those troops.

In consequence of this etiquette, and by no means through design, the officers of the Flanders regiment were invited to dinner by the life guards.

The dinner was served up on the stage of the opera house in the palace, as the most capacious place.

When the glass had circulated rather freely, some toasts were given by the life guards, strongly expressive of loyalty to the King.

The officers of the Flanders regiment shouted approbation when they heard them, and drank them in the English stile with loud huzzas.

This convinced the life guards that their guests and they were all of one mind; and then it was that the proposal was made for trampling under foot the National cockade, in which all joined most heartily.

The appearance of the King and Queen, who entered the place merely to do honour to the guests increased the flow of loyalty; but when the music struck up the air of O Richard—O my King, the allusion to his Majesty's situation, which those who ordered the band to play this tune, would have thought to be like that of Richard Coeur de Lion, the situation of a monarch deprived of his liberty, the officers felt themselves wound up to the highest pitch, and as if animated by one soul, began all to sing the words of the song.

The King himself was affected; he immediately walked out, unable to speak, and with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

The officers then solemnly pledged themselves to one another, that they would stand by their King, release him from the bondage in which he was kept by a vile canville (such were their words) or perish in the attempt.

These gentlemen, however, were comparatively few in number, and therefore though they were of approved gallantry, they knew that if they were not backed by the soldiers, they could do nothing.

Such of the non commissioned officers and privates as were known to have most influence on their fellow soldiers, were called in and sounded. They declared their readiness to fight for their King, and seconded their officers in what they called a glorious cause

The officers thus sure of support, treated the Garde Bourgoise with sovereign contempt; ridiculed their unmilitary appearance, and insulted their national cockade.

As soon as the news of this transaction reached Paris, the people became alarmed for their safety—they dreaded lest this should be the fore-runner of a new revolution in the army, and that the different regiments would soon desert the popular cause with as much precipitation, as they had embraced it with levity.

They resolved therefore to crush this return of what they called loyalty, in the bud; and for this purpose the Marquis de la Fayette marched to Versailles with 20,000 men.

The Parisians have always been held in sovereign contempt by the French army, when there was any question of making them face an enemy; and therefore the regulars were not dismayed at the sight of this army, preceded by a body of furies in the shape of women.

The life guards, the 100 Swiss, the Flanders regiment, and the Trois Eveche's drew up to receive them—and if a man could judge from appearances, he would say, that there was not a single soldier belonging to this little army, who was not determined to withstand the militia, whilst he had a single round of powder and ball.

The officers, deceived by this appearance of firmness did that which on no other occasion they would have been rash enough to do; they gave orders to fire

The order was first given to the life guards, and was obeyed with alacrity.

It was next given to the Flanders regiment, but not a man obeyed it, on the contrary, the whole regiment went over to the people.

The dragoons (les trois Eveche's) sheathed their swords.

The commanding officer of the 100 Swiss, seeing this, gave no order at all.

The four companies of life guards, thus deserted, thus betrayed, seeing themselves left exposed to the fury of the militia, were obliged to fly; and some of the officers of the most distinguished families in France fell victims to their fury

That the life guards were betrayed, is unquestionable, for had they not had the most positive assurances of support from the rest of the troops, they never would have been rash enough to withstand thousands.

The regiment de Flandre, which piqued itself on being sans tache, without stain, has brought indeligible disgrace upon itself, not for having refused to fire upon the people, for that act, considered abstractly, might be called Patriotic.

But for having promised to stand by the life guards and their officers, whilst they had life, and for having afterwards deserted them, and suffered them to be cut to pieces by the militia.

As soon as the people became masters of the palace, they began to cry out, that if the King was suffered to remain at Versailles, the safety of the public would be endangered, and therefore they said that he must consent to place himself under the protection of his good city of Paris, and reside in that capital.

The sense of the people was made known to the King, who had it not in his power to oppose that sense.

He found that so impatient were the people for his departure, that they would not wait till apartments could be fitted up and aired for him in the Louvre, where the French Court has not been kept for many years; and therefore he was under the necessity of setting out immediately for what he considered not his palace in Paris, but his prison.

His ears were never once saluted with a Vive le Roi on the road to the capital; on the contrary the shouts of Vive le Nation echoed on every side.

The unfortunate restorer of French liberty, was led captive through the streets, and once or twice he saw the dead bodies of two of the women killed by the life guards, placed in his way, that he might see, the people considered him as the author of their death.

His Majesty endeavoured occasionally to look cheerful, but his dejection soon returned; and he had the appearance of a man who knew, or at least feared, that his journey would be closed by the tragic scene of his death.

The Queen never appeared more like a Queen, neither dejected, or affecting indifference; she displayed an equanimity which even her enemies were forced to admire.

Mr. Jefferson, the American Agent, as well as his Secretary, who followed him to Cowes, met with every civility at the custom-house, by the express orders of Mr. Pitt; a circumstance which has produced more good will among the Americans, both for the minister and the country, than would have been obtained at another juncture from favours far more important.

We learn from Madrid, that the King of Spain has ordered a nine day's supplication to Heaven (neuvaine) over all his dominions, praying that the Almighty would be pleased to frustrate and confound all those counsels which tend to the humiliation of the monarchical power in France.

When the inquisition in Spain is demolished, as it certainly must be in process of time the history of that iniquitous prison will astonish mankind. The Bastile has been a paradise to that place of torments.

When the vast expence of horses for draft is considered, it is wonderful that a more general introduction of oxen has not taken place in these countries. The latter are used almost exclusively by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, who plough and use them in their waggons, and by early exercising them to a quick pace, render them nearly equal to horses. At Malabar and Pondicherry no other beasts of burthen are seen.

Copy of a letter written by M. Dussault, a prisoner in the Bastile, on the 1st of December, 1642, to Cardinal Richelieu, dangerously ill.

"There is a time, my Lord, when a man ceases to be cruel and unjust, and it is when his approaching dissolution forces him to descend into the gloomy recesses of his conscience, to weep for the troubles, sorrows and misfortunes he has caused to his fellow-citizens: I say fellow creatures; for you now must be sensible of what you never would be convinced or persuaded of, that the Supreme and excellent Creator from above, has made us all after the same model, and that his intention was, that men should not be distinguished one from another but by their virtues. You know, my Lord, that for these eleven years past, you made me suffer a thousand deaths in the Bastile, where even felons, and the most unloyal of his Majesty's subjects, would deserve pity and compassion: Much more I, then, my Lord, whom you make perish by inches, for having disobeyed an order of yours, that would have doomed my soul to everlasting torments and made me appear in the presence of Almighty God, our tremendous Judge, with hands stained with blood. Ah! were you to hear the plaints, sighs and groans. I incessantly heave, from the dungeon you have condemned me to, I am sure you would forthwith restore me to liberty. I earnestly conjure you, my Lord, to do it, in the name of that eternal God, who is to judge you as well as myself; take pity on my cruel sufferings and sorrow; and if you wish to be merciful before you die give immediate orders for my chain to be broken; for when once in the power of death, you will no longer be able to do me that justice I can claim but from you; and you would then persecute me even after death, which God preserve you from, if you will vouchsafe to yield to the humble prayer of a man, who has always been a loyal subject to his Majesty.

I am, my Lord,
With veneration, respect, and submission,
Yours, &c.
DUSSAULT"

Died, lately, at Dually, near Dunkeld, North Britain, Mr John Stewart, aged 89. This gentleman was so remarkable for agility and strength, that a bet having been laid a few years ago, that he would walk from Dunkeld to London (450 miles) in five days, he accomplished the journey in four days and six hours.

October 17. The Carron Manufacture in Scotland, is the greatest perhaps of the kind known in the world—Its weekly consumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. per ton; and the consumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during a whole week. As many coals are therefore consumed in the Carron foundaries, as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thousand workmen are daily employed in this manufacture, whose wages amount to 700l. per week, or 39,400l. per annum.

October 20. In regard to the belligerent powers, as soon as they have exhausted themselves a little more, Prussia and England will interfere, and make peace. It is not for the interest of Prussia, that either the Turk or Swede should be reduced.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Spain, that though all French newspapers are stopped, and every letter is opened, to prevent every species of communication to the people, yet somehow or other short pamphlets and papers are printed and dispersed, and they are read with the most anxious avidity. It is more painful to travel in Spain at this moment than in France.

Whatever may be the object for which the States-General are arming, it is of consequence to Britain. Surely, however, there is no reason to think that we can be drawn into a war by any thing now engendering on the Continent. What have we to do with the insurrections which now agitate or threaten every kingdom? It is our evident policy to keep aloof from all, and it requires only resolution to do so.

When the Dutch attempted to stand up against innovation, two powerful crowned heads interfered to defend the supreme magistracy, and check the rising spirit of the people; but in France the sovereign is suffered to remain little less than a prisoner, and his brothers compelled to wander about in exile, without any one of his kingly brothers taking any more notice of

him than if his country was in perfect harmony, and he governing with the uſual ſway of a Grand Monarque.

Another voyage to the South Seas, under the patronage of his Majeſty, is projected, only one ſhip is to be employed in this ſervice, the officer at the head of which is to have the rank of maſter and commander, and ſeveral men of ſcience are to accompany him: The object of the voyage is, to explore certain ſituations not ſufficiently known in thoſe ſeas.

BOSTON, November 23.

ON Monday laſt a French cutter arrived here in 36 days from Breſt, with diſpatches for Count de Ponteves;—and on Wedneſday the ſquadron under his command ſailed for the Weſt-Indies.

At the departure of the above cutter, the National Aſſembly was ſtill advancing towards a completion of the great objects under their deliberations; the loan of 80,000,000 of livres was filled up; tranquility was perfectly reſtored; and there was every proſpect that France was rapidly aproximating to that ſtate of reſpectability as a nation, which her immenſe reſources, the fertility of her ſoil, and the patriotiſm of her King and people intitle her to.

A correſpondent has been ſo obliging as to furniſh us with two papers, printed at Madras, in India, from which we have extracted the following paragraph:—

BENGAL, January 17.

DEHLI.

The fate of Gholoum Khadir Khan has been at length determined upon, and the mode of puniſhment preſcribed: His eyes are firſt to be ſcooped from their ſockets, with a ſimilar inſtrument to that which he cauſed the unfortunate King's to be extracted; in this ſituation he is to remain for a certain time, in order that he himſelf might feel thoſe agonizing and unſpeakable ſufferings which he had occaſioned to another; he is then to be conducted to a place prepared for the occaſion, and interred to the middle, in which poſture he is to continue, to be ſhot at with poiſoned arrows until he expires His offences, it muſt be admitted, have been monſtrous; his puniſhment, however, we are ſorry to ſay, though ſeemingly accommodated to his actions, is a ſpecies of refined retribution which too ſtrongly marks the ſanguinary principles which, unfurtunately for mankind, ſtill influence Eaſtern governments. It may be ſaid, that it ſuits deſpotic ſtates, where whatever inſpires fear, is the propereſt ſpring of government; but the voice of nature cries loudly againſt it.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

AN extraordinary hand bill has been lately diſtributed about London, by a youth who has loſt his ſight ever ſince he was five weeks old. After mentioning that circumſtance, he begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he mends and repairs houſhold furniture, pulls down and puts up bedſteads, &c. does jobs at carpenter's work on the moſt reaſonable terms, and flatters himſelf, to the ſatisfaction of his employers. This ingenious perſon made a loom, with all its appendages, in miniature, when about ten years of age, and ſoon after maintained himſelf by making a variety of wooden toys; he only feels an object before he undertakes to imitate it. His mechanical powers have lately extended ſo far, that he has lately engaged to make a ſmall preſs, &c for a printer in that city.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, November 18.

"HIS moſt Chriſtian majeſty's ſloop of war the Leyrette, commanded by Chevalier de la Bourdonnaye, arrived here this day in 37 days from Breſt. She brings Pariſian newſpapers as far as the 12th of October, which are very ſatisfactory. She alſo brings official information, that the adminiſtrators of the French Weſt-India Iſlands are ordered to admit flour and biſcuit from the United States until the firſt of February 1790 Flour and wheat continue to bear a high price in France as the crop has proved finally to be far below the wants of the kingdom and its colonies.

"The Viſcount de Ponteves has been ready to ſail ſome days paſt with his diviſion, and it is expected they will put to ſea this day"

OFFICE *of the* CONSUL-GENERAL *of* FRANCE.

New-York, the 25th of November, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that orders have been forwarded to the Adminaſtrators of all the French Weſt India Iſlands, on the 23d of September laſt, to admit in the free ports of the ſaid colonies flour and biſcuit from the United States, until the 1ſt of February 1790, in whatever quantity they might be imported and that his majeſty has ordered at the ſame time, that the merchants in the American ſtates be informed with the aforeſaid determination, and with the immediate wants of the ſaid colonies, ariſing from the inſufficiency of the preſent crop of wheat in the kingdom.

DE LA FOREST.

☞ As the above is particularly relative to the commercial intereſt of the Union, it is preſumed the Printers in this, and the other ſtates, will give it a place in their papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, who has lately returned from an excurſion to the Weſtern Country, to his friend in this city dated November the 10th, 1789.

"The deſign of this letter is to give you a ſhort account of the riſing of the water in Lake Ontario, which, from their continual advances, have alarmed the inhabitants around its borders to a great degree Several buildings which ſtood at a convenient diſtance from its ancient boundaries, now ſtands ſeven feet in the water All the low meadows made round about it, are now part of the Lake, and roads where cattle, horſes and men travelled eighteen months ago, are now only paſſable for boats. The laſt information I had was from a man of integrity who receives letters from his ſon at Niagara upon this ſubject. In his laſt letter he informed him, that a brew-houſe which ſtood on the bank of the Lake is now rendered uſeleſs, from its ſecond ſtory being under water.

"I have ſuppoſed that the waters of Lake Erie (which lie near 300 feet above thoſe of Ontario) have found a paſſage among the rocks under ground to the Lake of Ontario. If this ſhould be the caſe, the waters of Ontario will riſe to a level with thoſe of Lake Erie"

Dec. 7 Friday laſt the Convention for altering and amending the Conſtitution of this ſtate, in a committee of the whole, came to a reſolution to this effect—That the executive department, in the Conſtitution of this ſtate, requires alteration, ſo that the executive power ſhould be veſted in one perſon, ſubject to proper exceptions.

RICHMOND, December 17.

Account of the dexterity of Mr. WILLIAM KINGSTON, *who was born without Arms or hands.*

[*Extracted from J. Valton's Letter to the Rev. Mr. Weſley, dated October 14, 1788.*]

IN order to give the public a ſatisfactory account of William Kingſton, I went to Dichent laſt Monday and the next morning got him to breakfaſt, with me at Mr. Goodfellows, and had occular proofs of his dexterity.

He highly entertained us at breakfaſt, by puting his half naked foot upon the table as he ſat, and carrying his tea and toaſt between his great and ſecond toe to his mouth, with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers I put half a ſheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn: He threw off his ſhoes as he ſat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and held the pen in thoſe of his right: He then wrote three lines as well as moſt ordinary writers, and as ſwiftly. He writes out all his bills and other accounts. He then ſhewed me how he ſhaves himſelf with the razor in his toes; and he can comb his own hair. He can dreſs and undreſs himſelf, except buttoning his clothes. He feeds himſelf and can bring both his meat or broth to his mouth by holding the fork or ſpoon in his toes He cleans his own ſhoes; can clean the knives, light the fire and do almoſt every other domeſtic buſineſs, as well as any other man He can make hen coops. He is a farmer by occupation He can milk his cows with his toes, and cut his own hay, bind it up in bundles, and carry it about the field for his cattle. Laſt winter he had eight heifers conſtantly to fodder. This laſt ſummer he made all his own hay ricks. He can do all the buſineſs of the hay field (except mowing) as faſt and as well, with only his feet, as others can with rakes and forks. He goes to the field and catches his horſe: He ſaddles and bridles him with his feet and toes. If he has a ſheep among his flock that ails any thing, he can ſeparate it from the reſt, drive it into a corner and catch it when no body elſe can: He then examines it and applies a remedy to it. He is ſo ſtrong in his teeth, that he can lift ten pecks of beans with his teeth. He can throw a great ſledge hammer as far with his feet as other men with their hands. In a word, he can do nearly as much without, as others can with their arms.

He began the world with a hen and chickens. With the profits of theſe he purchaſed and ewe. The ſale of theſe procured him a ragged colt (as he expreſſed it) and then a better. After this he raiſed a better, and a few ſheep, and now occupies a ſmall farm.

Tueſday laſt, the Diſtrict court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, was opened in the Capitol in this city, where the honorable CYRUS GRIFFIN (formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Continent and late Preſident of Congreſs) preſided as Judge, being firſt duly qualified—William Marſhall, Eſq; was appointed Clerk, *pro. tem.* James Innes, Jerman Baker, William Du Val, and John Marſhall, Eſquires, were admitted as council in ſaid Court:—After which, there being no buſineſs depending, the court adjourned to the third Tueſday in March, to be holden in the city of Williamſburg

Juſt arrived in York river the Charlotte, Capt. Milford from London, after a paſſage of 12 weeks.

The following ACTS *have paſſed ſince our laſt publication viz.*

AN act, concerning the benefit of Clergy.

An act, againſt forgery.

An act, for the purchaſe and manumitting negro Cæſar,

An act, repealing a part of an ordinance by which certain Engliſh ſtatutes were declared to be in force within this commonwealth.

An act, giving damages againſt witneſſes who fail to appear according to ſummons.

An act, concerning the loſs of deeds, wills, records, and other writings of the county of Henrico.

An act, reducing the taxes of the preſent year.

An act, to provide againſt the appropriation of money by reſolution of two houſes of Aſſembly.

An act, concerning Jeoffails and certain proceedings in certain civil caſes.

An act, empowering the truſtees in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, to ſell a part of the public lot in the ſaid town for the purpoſe of erecting thereon a houſe of worſhip.

An act, for appointing truſtees in the town of Romney, in the county of Hampſhire, and for adding truſtees to the town of Louiſville in the county of Jefferſon.

An act, granting further time to the poſſeſſors of lots in the towns of Clarkſburg, Harrodſburg, and Louiſville, for building thereon.

An act, to revive in part an act intituled an act to increaſe the reward for killing wolves in certain counties.

An act, to fix the time of holding elections for repreſentatives to Congreſs.

An act, appointing truſtees for the purpoſe of purchaſing certain ſlaves for the uſe and benefit of the children of James Bullock, deceaſed,

An act, concerning a lot in the twon of Hampton whereof Michael Council died ſeiſed

An act, for altering the place of holding courts in the county of Fairfax.

An act, for veſting part of the eſtate of John Blatt deceaſed in Henry Voſs and his heirs.

An act, for annexing half an acre of land, to the land already appropriated for erecting Rockett's warehouſe

An act, to empower the mayor and commonalty of the town of Frederickſburg to leaſe part of certain lots therein.

An act, for dividing the county of Montgomery.

An act, againſt thoſe who ſhall procure or commit wilful perjury and againſt embracery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
Military Certificates.
Enquire of the PRINTER.
RICHMOND Dec. 16. 1783.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready money, on the 4th day of January next, Purſuant to a Decree of the county court of James-City, a tract of

LAND,

Lying in the ſaid county, containing about four hundred acres, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM PITT, deceaſed. The ſale will be on the ſaid land.

WM. BROWNE, D. S.
for James City County.
December 14, 1789.

TO BE SOLD
On the ſecond MONDAY in JANUARY next.
For ready money at the houſe where the deceaſed, LEWIS CURROTT, lived.

ALL the eſtate of LEWIS CURROTT, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry articles of merchandize, amongſt which are one gold watch, one pinch back, and one ſilver ditto, one ſingle and double barrel gun, one pair of holſters and piſtols, and one double barrel ditto—ſome ſilver and gold rings. Alſo an aſſortment of dry GOODS, and Weſt-India, ditto—Likewiſe his houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds, deſks, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL QUARLES, Ad'tor.

☞ All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known on or before the day of ſale; and all perſons indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to

N. Q.

Manchester. Dec 12, 1789.

Purſuant to a Deed of Truſt made to me by Mr. Acril Cocke, will be ſold on Monday the 28th inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day; on the premiſes by auction, for ready money, two Tracts of

LAND

Containing 810 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Charles City, the one being the tract wherein the ſaid Acril Cocke now lives, and the other adjoining thereto, in order to ſatisfy and pay a debt which the ſaid Acril Cocke owes to Andrew Mackie.

JOHN MACKIE, jun.

December 9, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr WILLIAM TREBELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment;—thoſe who have any claims againſt him, will make them known to

JOHN M. GALT, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, December 1, 1789.

☞ *The remaining* REGISTERED WARRANTS *for the* SIXTH *years intereſt on Military Certificates, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond --He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

Juſt Published,
The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,
For the YEAR 1790.

617

POET's CORNER.

To the EDITOR of the PARIS GAZETTE.

Paris, October 4.

SIR,

The following itterrogatory dialogue, in the Engliſh language, and verbatim as I ſend it, was laſt Friday night paſted on the gates of the Louvre. The fortunate few who have been able to procure a copy of it, are all buſy in tranſlating it into French, for the benefit of thoſe who do not underſtand Engliſh.

WHAT is the King?
A poor thing.
Where is the Queen!
In the ſpleen.
Where is the nation?
Kick'd out of its ſtation.
What are they doing?
Undoing.
And where is poor Neckar?
Loſt in the Exchequer.
And what is all France.
A fong and a dance.
But whence all this rankling?
From good Doctor Franklin.
Why are we thus frantick?
Aſk 'croſs the Atlantic.
Why thus in debt?
Aſk LA FAYETTE.
But we are free they ſay?
Comme vous voyez.
Why are the nobles?
Ignoble
What are the Monks?
Male punks.
And what the TIERS ETAT?
Ha, ha, ha, ha!
What is the HOST?
A ghoſt.
And what are Saints?
Vile paints.
But what are Patriots then?
Ambitious men.
How ſave the Nation?
By deſperation.
Who made us poor?
A W——e.
What's to be done?
Strike home and run.

Now Mr. Editor, if you can inform the Preſident of the National Aſſembly who paſted up this libel, you will be entitled to a reward of 2000 livres.

Yours, &c.
Z. Z.

ANECDOTE.

Letter from Jeremiah Tuſcoſee, ſurgeon, at Vienna, in Auſtria, to the Editor of the Courier de l'Europe, publiſhed in London.

"SIR,

"THE ingratitude of the ſieur Tichio, who now goes by the title of count Cagliaſtro, added to my immediate neceſſity of money, obliges me to communicate to the public one of his adventures, which he has omitted to inſert in his memoirs. You mention him in one of your numbers as a man of brutal character, who treats his wife very cruelly. It is really ſurpriſing that the leſſon which he received at Vienna, about the latter end of the year 1775, has not made a greater impreſſion upon him. One day in the month of November, in that year, as he was walking with this unfortunate woman on the banks of the Danube, where the current ruſhed with the moſt rapid force, he took an opportunity to pick a quarrel with her upon one ſubject or another, and on her attempting to excuſe or juſtify herſelf, he fell in a ſudden rage and ſeized her round the waiſt, threw her into the river, with ſuch force, that ſhe fell into the water above ten yards diſtance from the ſhore Thoſe who were ſpectators of this barbarous action, wiſhed in vain to give her aſſiſtance. The current carried her away with ſuch rapidity, that ſhe diſappeared in a minute.

Tichio was immediately taken into cuſtody. Thirty witneſſes appeared to prove the fact and upon whoſe teſtimony he was clearly convicted and received ſentence to be hanged. As ſurgeon of the priſon, I had an opportunity to ſee him. He apeared to me to be a ſtout well ſet maſculin man, and I thought him a good ſubject for diſſection. I accordingly ſent for the executioner, and ſtruck a bargain with him for the corpſe at the ſum of fifty florins; which was double the uſual price given for the bodies of ordinary malefactors. On the 28th of November, Tichio was hanged; and three or four hours after the execution, the body was brought to my houſe.

I was then delivering a courſe of lectures on Anatomy, and having placed the corpſe on the amphitheatre, in the preſence of all my pupils, I pronounced ſcientific diſcourſe on the cauſes of death in hanged perſons: after which proceeding to the diſſection of the ſubject before me. I made a deep inciſion quite from the *ſternum* to the *os pubis*. Tichio inſtantly roared out, and ſet himſelf upright upon the table. My pupils terrified almoſt to death made towards the door; but I ſtopped them, and having perſuaded them to return and keep the ſecret, I ſtitched up the wound, I blooded my patient, I purged him. In ſhort, in fifteen days I put him on his legs again.

For two whole months I kept him carefully concealed in my houſe, during which time he often mentioned his wife, ſpoke of her virtue in the ſtrongeſt terms, and appeared quite inconſolable for the loſs of her.

One day when he was reproaching himſelf with more than ordinary bitterneſs for having been the cauſe of her death, who ſhould ruſh into the appartment but Madam Tichio? And throwing her arms about his neck they both remained a conſiderable time fixed in embraces of mutual tranſport. It ſeems the day after the accident happened to her, madam Tichio was found by a fiſherman fifteen leagues from Vienna; a country ſurgeon, by clyſters of tobacco and repeated fumigations happily reſtored her to life and effected her recovery. Fortune would have it that the ſon of this very ſurgeon was one of my pupils, and had actually been preſent at Tichio's reſurrection. Madam Tichio in confidence poſſeſſed him of the ſecret of her deplorable diſaſter, and the young man in return acquainted her with every circumſtance of the hanging, diſſection and curing her huſband. She had the generoſity not only to forgive but live with him again. At their departure together from hence, I furniſhed them with what was neceſſary for their journey. Tichio on taking his leave, with all poſſible ſhew of gratitude, aſſured me that as ſoon as in his power, he would amply reimburſe me the money I advanced, the price of his board, &c. at my houſe, payment for his care and attendance and alſo the fifty florins which I had paid the hangman for his body But, ſir, it appears clearly that Tichio has quite forgot me, ſince become count Cagliaſtro They tell me here that there is a moſt excellent law in England by virtue of which a perſon totally unknown, without houſe, ſettlement, or even a poſſibility of being afterwards traced, may without any title, or giving any ſecurities for the proſecution of his claim, upon his own ſole unſupported affidavit of debt, impriſon a citizen or denizen proviſionally, or make him find bail in double the demand. Pray be ſo good as to let me know how the law ſtands in ſuch a caſe. If I find my information right I ſhall ſet out for England immediately on the receipt of your anſwer.

Your's, &c
J. TUSCOFEE"

The NUPTIAL FUNERAL.

AN HISTORICAL FRAGMENT.

From a GERMAN *Chronicle.*

ON a ſteep mountain, ſurrounded by extenſive woods, is ſituated an antient caſtle, long the reſidence of the Count, of Dachau, here lived an aged and venerable mother, the laſt deſcendant of that illuſtrious family.

The Count of Wafferthauſen were their near relations; and the vicinity of their manſion facilitating a mutual intercourſe, paved the way for a ſtill more ſtrict alliance. The young Counteſs, their ſiſter, was promiſed in marriage to the young Count Dachau Brought up together from their childhood, their infantine friendſhip had long changed into ardent love.

The moſt magnificent preparations were made to celebrate their nuptials, during the feſtival of Chriſtmas.

The preparations being complete, the Count of Dachau, in his nuptial dreſs accompanied by his attendants, deſcended into the valley at the foot of the mountain, to meet his future conſort; but the ſlow progreſs of his train ill ſuiting the youthful ardour of the Count, he ſet ſpurs to his noble courſer, and was ſoon ſo far advanced into the wood, that it was impoſſible for his attendants to hear his voice.

On a ſudden he is attacked by a troop of robbers, and after ſome uſual efforts, is diſarmed and wounded. In vain he begs them to ſpare his life. Deaf to all his prayers, they complete their crime, they ſtrip him of his rich dreſs and coſtly jewels; an enameled ring, the firſt pledge he had received from his miſtreſs, and which ſhe gave him when ſhe conſented to be his bride, not being eaſy to get from his finger, the barbarians cut off his hand; then covering his body with ſome earth, they fly with precipitation, taking with them the horſe of the unfortunate Count.

In the mean time the intended bride, accompanied by her two brothers, and followed by a ſplendid cavalcade, arrives at the caſtle, where a numerous company are aſſembled. Mutual congratulations paſs on the auſpicious occaſion of their meeting. The mother melancholy and uneaſy at not ſeeing her ſon, expects him with impatience. She ſends the pages and ſervants to ſeek him; a little dog belonging to the Count, followed them, ſcenting every buſh, as anxious to find his maſter.

The ſupper is ſerved up in the great hall; the Chevaliers and Ladies take their places at the table; but no chearfulneſs nor gaiety was there. A melancholy ſilence and heavy looks beſpeak the ſad preſentment that pervades every boſom.

The intended bride cannot contain her ſighs; her boſom heaves with unutterable anguiſh: Her necklace burſts; the pearls roll upon the table. At theſe ominous ſigns, the terrified gueſts riſe from their ſeats; the covers are all removed; they wait in dreadful ſuſpenſe the arrival of the Count. A boiſterous wind ſhakes the lofty firs that crown the mountain, and roars through all the courts of the caſtle; whirlwinds of ſnow ruſh from the rocks into the valve. The ſtorm at length ceaſes; the clouds diſperſe; and the pale light of the moon appears—they hear—they hear the funeral ſcream of the funeral birds.

The young bride conceals her beautiful face. Adieu for ever now to joy and peace! the ſound of a horn is heard; the draw-bridge is lowered; the ſervants and pages precipitately enter, as if purſued by the phantoms of night. All the company approach the Lady Dowager and her intended daughter-in-law, who ſilently addreſſing their vows to heaven, await in funeral conſternation the dreadful news. At this moment a mournful and plaintiff cry attracts their attention to the door; They behold a little dog who running to the mother of his maſter, drops at her feet ſomething bloody, which he licks with a piteous moan. Alas! it was the hand which the aſſaſſins had cut off, and dropped in their flight. The venerable mother, the lovely bride, perceives the enameled ring, and ſink lifeleſs on the floor.

At this ſight the Chevaliers all take to arms, and followed by the ſervants of the caſtle, enter the wood and traverſe it every ſide The faithful dog runs before them inceſſantly moaning. He traces the footſteps of his maſter. They wander thus about an hour, when the dog ſuddenly ſtops at a heap of earth, which he endeavours to ſcratch up, ſtill piteouſly moaning. They dig the earth which appears recently laid; they diſcover the naked and mangled body of the Count The Chevaliers take off their mantles; they wrap the body decently in them, they place it on one of their horſes; then take the plumes from their hats, and the ſervants and pages tearing from their clothes the ribbons and other ornaments of the day, they ſorrowfully reſumed the road to the caſtle. Not a voice is heard; not a ſound to interrupt the melancholy proceſſion

The company that had ſeen the nuptual train of the late happy bride, now advanced to meet the funeral cavalcade. The prieſts decend with due ſolemnity the body of their Lord. He is interred in the vaults of the church in which his anceſtors repoſe; and with him is extinct the ancient family of Dachau

So vaniſhed all the honors of anceſtry! ſo fled the brighteſt terreſtrial proſpects! to the childleſs mother, and widowed bride, all on earth is now deſolate and dreary. Grief long holds her melancholy ſway; but pity at length prevails; and faith points to the ſe celeſtial ſcenes, where ſuffering goodneſs will at laſt be happy. Wrapped in mourning, and proſtrate at the foot of the alter, they renounce the flattering vanities of the world forever.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,

Has imported by the Ships lately arrived, a general and extenſive aſſortment, of fine and coarſe

GOODS,

Well laid in, and are poſitively to be Sold at low prices.

CASH, all ſorts of country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1789.

NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

I INTEND to leave the country very ſhortly.

NATHANIEL NORFLEET.

I SHALL leave this State for a few months and during my abſence Mr. Samuel Duval of Buckingham is fully empowered to act as my attorney.

PHILIP DUVAL.

Richmond, November 13, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.